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J382R

Field Data Dolina Petranska, Wygoda,
Perehinsko & Vicinity

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

A two-surfaced, graded, all-weather road [redacted] ran from
 Soling northwest to Bolechov (Bolekhov) and also east northeast from
 Soling to Kaluzh (Kalush)

The roads were over eight meters wide. The subbase of the road consisted of sand, clay, and the top layer was of crushed stones surfaced with sand. They were designed and constructed for heavy usage during the Austro-Hungarian regime. The roads were called "Bosnian roads".

Old fashioned wood-burning road rollers were used in compacting the roads. The roads were crowned for easy drainage and shallow drainage ditches ran along both sides of the road. The terrain through which these roads ran was hilly.

loose surfaced, all-weather road [] ran from Dolina south-
 ward to Lemeloda and Lipovits which were in the Carpathian mountains.
 This same type of a loose-surfaced, all-weather road, R-20, in legend
 ran from Petranka westward to Rossinovo and from Petranka southward to
 Lemeloda. Petranka is located approximately 30 kilometers southwest of
 Dolina. Another loose-surfaced, all-weather road [] ran
 from Dolina southwest to Ludvikovka, which was also located in the mountains.

The roads were approximately five meters wide. Although they were not designed and constructed for heavy usage, they could bear heavy traffic. The subbase of the roads was sand-clay with some gravel and the top layer was of crushed stones surfaced with sand. The roads were crowned for easy drainage. Periodically the villagers and farmers resurfaced and regraded the all weather roads. They used old-fashioned horse-drawn drags. The highway department paid the farmers and villagers to grade the roads.

Further from the surface: dry-weather dirt roads (No. 35 on legend) in the vicinity of Wygoda, Peremino, and Roznato. These villages are located west, south, southeast and east of Dolina.

LIMITED INFORMATION
NO DISSEM TO THE

DISTRIBUTION

REPORT

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WINDFIRE

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The dirt roads were approximately five meters wide and were considered to be principal dirt roads. The dirt roads were not crowned nor did they have any drainage ditches running alongside of them. The dirt roads had a natural gravel-stone foundation. They were periodically maintained by the villagers, farmers and foresters.

A number of dry weather, dirt roads ran in the same vicinity as the above principal dirt roads. These were secondary roads. These roads were approximately three to five meters wide and were never maintained. At one time these secondary roads had been cart tracks used by the farmers and villagers for inter-village or farm communication. The secondary roads were not crowned, nor did they have drainage ditches running alongside.

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It was possible for persons to hide and live in the woodlands which were located approximately 15-18 kilometers west, southwest and south of Belina in the Carpathian mountains. A wide variety of trees grew in the woodlands, such as oak, birch, and coniferous trees. The coniferous trees consisted of spruce, pine, fir and larch.

It was possible to find wild apples, berries and strawberries in the forest and animals such as wild boar, rabbits, deer, squirrels, wolves and bears. Small streams ran through the woodlands and water suitable for drinking was abundant during the entire year.

and



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